



# PORTLAND

## NATIONAL SECURITY ACT, NEW DEAL AND CHISELING MANUFACTURERS SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AT LOCAL C. L. U. MEETING

Talks by F. Harold DuBord, Organizers Frank P. Fenton and Norman Jeffery Keep Close Attention of Delegates  
—Latter Says Maine is "Hide-Out" for Chiseling Manufacturers.

F. Harold DuBord, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and Frank P. Fenton, New England organizer for the American Federation of Labor, were speakers at the April 1st meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union.

Mr. DuBord gave a splendid outline of the National Security Act, stating that as the result of efforts on the part of the Democratic administration working people will be protected not only through unemployment insurance but also through the National Security Act.

Organizer Fenton defended the New Deal, stating that millions of wage earners in mass production industries, who had been exploited for many years, were benefited only through the establishment of a minimum wage but, are enjoying a 40-hour work week.

He declared that the industry that continues to compete with the President when the NRA was declared unconstitutional. Failure to do this, he said, caused a tremendous increase in unemployment, which only tends to prolong the depression.

That the State of Maine offers a haven for chiseling manufacturers, was the statement made by Norman Jeffery, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who said that the State of Maine is a "hide-out" for chiseling manufacturers, who have been proven, many have been helped by their goods on the market at cut prices. This applies in particular to garment manufacturers, he said, who have their city locations in Maine, dealing with unions with which they have agreements. These, he said, have been proven, many have been helped by their goods on the market at cut prices. This applies in particular to garment manufacturers, he said, who have their city locations in Maine, dealing with unions with which they have agreements. These, he said, have been proven, many have been helped by their goods on the market at cut prices.

## What Are You Going To Do At The June Primaries, Mr. Voter?

As the June primaries are close at hand, the question arises as to what numbers of trade unions are going to send their delegates to the June 1st election. The Portland Central Labor Union has decided to send a delegation of 100 delegates to the June 1st election. The Portland Central Labor Union has decided to send a delegation of 100 delegates to the June 1st election.

The June 1st election is a very important one for the trade unions. It is a chance for the trade unions to elect their representatives to the State Legislature. The trade unions should send a strong delegation to the June 1st election.

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## Sub-Contractors on State Projects Must be Maine Residents

There'll be no monkey business in the administration of subcontracts on State construction projects if Governor Brann has his way when work begins on nearly \$500,000 worth of building work, recently awarded to the W. Cunningham & Sons on April 6th.

Most of the labor troubles experienced on large building construction of late has been due to chiseling contractors who have been hired to do the work.

Gov. Brann and the council ruled, "sub-contractors on the three projects must be residents of Maine."

The local concern was low bidder on a contract to erect a dormitory building at the Augusta State Hospital for \$351,421, and a wing for women patients at the Bangor State Hospital for \$305,487. Mr. McGowan was low bidder on a residence for nurses at the Bangor State Hospital for \$115,500.

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CONGRESS STREET PORTLAND, MAINE

## Food Aid Provided by Admr. Hopkins

A general of Maine projects announced by WPA Administrator Harry I. Hopkins includes \$1000 for Standish street construction, \$1000 for Portland street improvements, \$4541 for Casco Road, \$35,000 for the new town sewer bridge and \$35,000 for fish conservation.

All told, the appropriations amount to \$11,000 for 15 projects for rehabilitation of roads, streets, bridges and other public property damaged by flood and high waters.

## Musicians to Be Represented by Hicks at Detroit Convention

Portland Musicians Association Local No. 361 will be represented at the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Musicians, to be held in Detroit in June, by Charles E. Hicks, president of the local, who is also assistant director of the WPA music and recreation project.

Mr. Hicks election as delegate to the convention was made at the annual meeting of the local, which was held at the convention were discussed.

## Member of Ry. Carmen Dies at Central Maine Hospital

The death of Samuel C. Jose, a former official of the Railway Carmen Machinists Union, before the strike, was announced at the Central Maine Hospital.

Mr. Jose, who was a native of this city, was formerly employed at the Portland Central Maine Hospital. He had been in the hospital for some time.

## Manager of Printwell Typo. Union, Dies

Members of Portland Typographical Union No. 66 mourned the death of William C. Birthington, who was manager of the Printwell Typographical Union.

Mr. Birthington was a well-known figure in the union and was highly respected by his fellow members.

## Another Court Upholds Peaceful Picketing

Members of Portland local unions were greatly pleased over a recent report from Hartford, Conn., which announced that the Federal Supreme Court had upheld the right of peaceful picketing.

This decision is a victory for the labor movement and will help to protect the rights of workers.

## Sec'y Ornburg Urges Formation of Union Label Leagues

A communication received from I. M. Ornburg, of the Central Labor Union, strongly urged the formation of Union Label Leagues as a means for boosting union label products.

Mr. Ornburg suggested the printing of leaflets and posters which would be distributed to the public, urging them to buy union label products.

## Seamen's President Dangerously Ill

The International Seamen's Union of America is seriously ill in St. Louis, Mo., where he is being treated by a local physician.

Mr. Seamen's President is a well-known figure in the labor movement and his illness is a great loss to the union.

## Barbers Mourn

The Barbers Mourn the death of a member of the local union, who was a well-known figure in the union.

The death was a great loss to the union and the members are mourning the loss of a good friend.

## New York Radio Union Affiliates With Electrical Workers

The Radio Union of New York City has affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

This affiliation is a step towards the unity of the labor movement and will help to protect the rights of workers.

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## Gov. Brann Expresses Confidence Quoddy Project Will Go On

Stories from Washington to the effect that a little chance for further appropriations for the Quoddy power project are discounted by Governor Brann, in a statement yesterday.

Gov. Brann expressed confidence that the project will go on and will be a great benefit to the state.

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## Sled-Making Firm in Philadelphia Has Locked Out Workers

A communication from Farm Implement Workers A. F. of L. Local 18356, at the last meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union, stated that the Sled-Making Firm in Philadelphia has locked out its workers.

This is a violation of labor laws and the workers are demanding that the firm be forced to let them back to work.

ed out, and that he was planning to return to Washington for a further conference with the President in the near future.

Senator Hale, who also conferred with the President, said the latter felt the project should be pushed as fast as possible, if necessary, to take the rest you so richly deserve; that when you return to your office you will be in a shape to do your usual job.

## Maine State Branch President Extends Sympathy to Editor

Modesty and hopes for an early recovery from an attack of pneumonia, which he had been suffering from for some time, was the subject of a letter from the President of the Maine State Branch of the International Brotherhood of Labor to the Editor of the Portland Central Labor Union.

The President expressed his sympathy for the Editor and hoped for a full and speedy recovery.

## COURTS OPERATING 65,857 MILES OF RAILROADS

According to the February issue of The Railway Conductor, more than 65,857 miles, or slightly over one-fourth of the total mileage of the United States, is now operated by the courts. The proprietary corporations have been adjudged insolvent, and placed in the hands of receivers and trustees.

## Only General Electric Washers have all these... SIX "PLUS" FEATURES

- (1) ACTIVATOR WASHING ACTION
- (2) "ON-CONTROL" WHEELS
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As an ever-increasing number of women are demanding these features on the washers they buy.

ONLY \$69.50 EASY TERMS

Pump added at most extra cost

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70 FREE ST. Radio Sales and Service DIAL 3-1817

MADE BY GENERAL ELECTRIC AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

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- INVITES you to partake of its many service facilities:
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84 Commercial Street Telephone 3-1134

Telephone 3-2941 477 Congress Street

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COMFORTABLE ROOMS \$1.50 UP — A. G. WHITTAKER, Manager

DINNER SPECIALS IN THE NEW SILVER ROOM AND PRIVATE PARTIES SOLICITED



## NEW YORK'S HIGHEST COURT HOLDS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT VALID

The constitutionality of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law was upheld by the Court of Appeals, New York's highest court, by a five-to-two decision. The law taxes employers to provide "benefits" which the unemployed may draw from. It is regarded as a model for other States in carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, enacted by the United States Congress last year.

The New York law became effective January 1. It stipulates that in 1938, employers of four or more persons shall pay a tax of one percent of the payroll of those employees receiving less than \$2500 annually. In 1937 the rate is raised to two per cent, and in 1938 to three per cent. Benefits will begin in 1938.

In the lower courts, two conflicting opinions were handed down. One judge held the act to be entirely invalid. The other held it constitutional except for one provision. The high court now decides the act is constitutional.

In its affirmative opinion, the court discussed the state of unemployment as constituting a tax upon the general public for the support of the workless poor. In specific terms, the court related the general duty of the State to protect the poor, the infirm, the insane and other helpless dependents of society. In this view, the unemployment insurance act was held to be amply justified and constitutionally valid.

"Unemployment is a peril to the State," was one of the striking pronouncements of the court.

## U. T. W. OF A. ORGANIZER STATES WAGES IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS ARE HIGHER THAN IN NORTHERN MILLS

Says Conditions in Some Southern Districts Are Very Bad But When Unions Are Established These Find Employers Finding Fault Because of Competition From Low Wage Northern Mills.

Milbury, Massachusetts, April 18.—Leonard Green, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, made an unusual announcement at the monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Textile Council held in Milbury Town Hall last Saturday afternoon—to the effect that cotton mill owners in the South, whose plants are organized, complain because of competition they are compelled to meet because of the low wages paid in cotton mills in Massachusetts, Maine and other New England States.

In making this statement, Mr. Green did not want it understood that conditions in general in the South were good. "Not by a long shot," he said, "as the organization is still up against a stiff proposition in its efforts to organize mills in various parts of the South."

He said lack of legislation affording protection to workers and the influence exercised by mill owners over county police officers makes the organization of trade unions in these districts a pretty severe task.

Mr. Green, who said he is under \$50,000 bail to appear in court on a trumped-up charge of having incited a riot, said the party responsible for the accusation was one of several members of the union who was compelled to testify against him through "third degree" methods, during which he was threatened with three years on "the chain gang."

Losses of Southern Laws  
To demonstrate the looseness of Southern laws as they apply to workers, Organizer Green referred to his account having been set free after killing another union man who had accused him of having turned traitor when declaring that he (Mr. Green) had advised the strikers in a three-day fight with company thugs.

Here, he said, "I was placed on \$50,000 bail on a trumped-up charge, while this fellow who had killed a man was permitted to go at large on bail of but \$2,000, which is all altered was furnished by mill owners."

"Arrested with this fellow were two others, who were put through the 'third degree' but who persisted in shouting me from having had anything to do with the so-called riot."

Mr. Green related an amusing incident concerning his last arrest, which occurred just prior to his leaving for the North about a month ago. He had been arrested for carrying on union activities while on bail awaiting court proceedings. Arriving at the jail, the police officer was unable to find the jailer and after waiting in vain for an hour or so, the officer told Mr. Green to go along and he would arrest him on the following day.

All right, Mr. Green said he told the officer, "I'll be at my hotel waiting for you."

Too Wiling to Be Arrested  
"You, you are damned glad to be arrested," the officer said and with a jab in his side told him to "forget it."

Other amongs industrial concerns the organizer's many experiences during the past years' organizing campaign in Southern mill towns were such as to keep the 125 delegates in good humor, but which was quickly changed into seriousness when Mr. Green told of the massacre caused by company thugs, who with their machine guns, tear gas and other implements of war, killed and maimed men and women when they gathered in groups in protest against strikers' brought in by the company to take their jobs.

"A most pitiful sight," he said, "the old bloodied murder of a young girl who happened to be passing by."

during an encounter between the company thugs and the strikers. This bloodied murder occurred and resulted in a bad ticking administered to the gunmen, who were compelled to retreat.

The people in the Southern mill districts, Mr. Green said, are very religious, and always upon their union meetings with prayer by a local minister. They are a very serious people and this applies to everything they do. When they become organized they realize their responsibility and do not vote to strike until all efforts have failed to settle their differences. When they do vote to strike, they do so determinedly and willingly make the greatest sacrifices to win their battle.

Willing to Organize at Any Cost  
Wherever we have been called upon to assist in forming unions, we found workers in a most receptive mood. Stories of exploitation, low wages, long working hours and overwork, machine loads, had made them desperate. They fully realize what they are up against, will make sacrifices, and will own fully equipped with war materials, but this does not seem to phase them. They have no other way to improve present conditions of any kind.

It is most interesting, Mr. Green said, to see the enthusiasm manifested by union members. There is no hesitancy on their part to get on the picket line during the strike, or to fight when the occasion demands.

Mr. Green stopped in the course of his stirring address to bring his hearer, Fred Dose into the hall, which he referred to as his "mass," and which accompanied him throughout the past year's organizing campaign in the South.

Greene's Green is now located in the Providence district where he hopes to remain for some time, or until he returns South to appear at his trial, which is to be held some time during the summer months.

## Status of Social Security Law Varies in Several States

The unemployment compensation laws of eight States contain the pool of fund features recently upheld as constitutional in New York State by the Court of Appeals. The highest court of the United States has ruled in favor of the employers' service account system contained in these three State laws has not been upheld. The States referred to include Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

In order to build up an efficient system in the State, unemployment compensation funds to be collected when two workers benefit do not come until two years after the State law becomes effective. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the law became effective on January 1, 1938.

There are seven million workers who will be affected if every State comes under the Federal State unemployment compensation program, as provided for under the Congressional Social Security Act. The law in general contemplates a compensation of 50 per cent of the regular wage, with a minimum of \$15 a week.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO  
THIS LABOR NEWS  
HAS IT EXPIRED?  
LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT!  
THAT TELLS THE STORY!

## WOOLEN AND WORSTED DELEGATES ON TO PASSAIC, N. J., FOR CONVENTION OF FEDERATION ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

Expected 90 Locals Will Be Represented by More Than 300 Delegates—Banquet in Ritz Hotel Ballroom on Saturday Evening—Vice President Horace A. Riviere to Be Guest Speaker.

Providence, R. I., April 20.—The Woollen and Worsted Federation of America, which has its headquarters in Passaic, N. J., will hold its annual constitutional convention to be held on Saturday and Sunday, April 21-22, at the Ritz Hotel in Passaic, N. J.

The convention will be held in the ballroom of the Ritz Hotel, which is being held by the Federation. The convention will be held in the ballroom of the Ritz Hotel, which is being held by the Federation. The convention will be held in the ballroom of the Ritz Hotel, which is being held by the Federation.

## PRESIDENT'S SPEECH IN BALTIMORE WAS MOST PURPOSEFUL AS IT RELATED TO MORE JOBS AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Favors Child Labor Amendment for Keeping Children in School, Thereby Greatly Increasing Employment for Adults—"There Must Be New Progress, Not a Denial of It," Said the President.

In his address delivered in Baltimore before the Young Democratic Club of Maryland this week, President Roosevelt said that the most purposeful of the particular problems which confront the nation today is the need of the world which is not being met. The need of the world is not being met, and the need of the world is not being met.

The President has reviewed some of the proposed remedies having been to do with a national hour. The President has reviewed some of the proposed remedies having been to do with a national hour. The President has reviewed some of the proposed remedies having been to do with a national hour.

Limiting Work Days  
"Our working population increases every year, but the work week is not increasing and because more and more women are working for wages, the work week should be increased."

Returning directly to the growing movement to provide for and retain jobs in a industry who have reached the age of 65 and over Mr. Roosevelt continued.

U. T. W. Local 2259  
Makes Good Progress  
in New Enrollments

From Pittsburgh comes the following news regarding activities of U. T. W. Local 2259.

"In our Local 2259, we have organized an indoor ball team. Thanks to our captain, Mr. Bodner, our team was invited to play a game with the victorious, but our team expects to play a return game very soon."

There was a little grievance in the Weave Room department. The superintendent put two more help-ers but that doesn't satisfy the needs. Members of the Weave Room grievance committee are going to the superintendent and we are hopeful that good results will be obtained in the near future. We are going to fight until we get what we are after."

Steady Progress Made  
by Maine Mutual  
Auto Insurance Co.

The Maine Mutual Automobile Insurance Company was organized in April 1913. Its first policy of auto insurance was issued from its Maine office in Auburn. From the first, it has been known as "The Maine company for Maine People."

W. L. Blake & Co.  
Mill & Plumbing Supplies  
Portland, Maine

## Augusta Building Trades Unions to Form Council in May

Realizing the need of combined activities, members of building trades unions have decided to reorganize the Building Trades Council, which was disbanded in 1926 because of depressed conditions in the building industry at that time.

With a brighter outlook for business conditions, building the work for months on both private and government construction and repair work, much of which was caused by the recent floods, the question of reorganizing all local unions into a central organization has been a live one at union meetings, and up to this writing nearly all locals have taken favorable action to form a Council.

Building trades local unions in Augusta eligible to membership and which is intended to become part of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., are as follows: Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Local No. 2, Carpenters and Joiners' 51, Electrical Workers' 371, Iron Carriers' 155, Painters' 10, Plumbers' 10, and Steamfitters' 541.

## Marine Hospital Patient Tells How Much He Likes The Labor News

After reading The Labor News, wrote Secretary Clarence E. Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor Unions, "I tell you how much he appreciates receiving copies of The Maine State Labor News of the State of Maine."

Contractors on Togs  
Job Asked to Employ  
Only Local Labor

Preference for local labor will be requested of contractors for construction work at the Town of National Soldiers Home. This gift of local labor is being requested by the Veterans Administration, which is now planning to accept work by Representative Moran of Maine to the Veterans Administration, with a view to having such specific terms and conditions written into new government contracts covering the construction work contemplated. He was informed that this could not be done, except as it would involve a change in the adopted and current form of contract.

## Seven Thousand Relief Workers Join Gov't Employs Federation

E. Claude Babcock, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, announced that an agreement had been made with the representatives of the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies in New York City, covering approximately 7,000 employees, whereby this group will join the AFGE.

It was also announced that 12 lodges of Federal workers have been organized in Florida and that six more lodges in that State will soon apply for AFGE charters. All members in the new Florida units, it was said, are employees of the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration and the Federal Housing Administration.

## Thousand Employed on 9 WPA Airport Projects in Maine

Airport development including such projects is the means of furnishing employment for just over 1,000 persons through the Maine Works Progress Administration. To date the cost is said to be just under \$200,000.

## POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

BEST WISHES from  
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REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE  
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GOVERNOR

Elect a Man of 30 Years' Experience as a Business Leader, Who Understands the Problems of Labor

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

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a GE  
Electric  
Range  
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ENJOY at this new low price, all of these benefits of cooking ELECTRICALLY: Speed... Cleanliness, no soot or smudge-stained utensils, greasy odors from your walls... accurately controlled temperatures... all at the mere turning of a switch.

This Springtime while other changes are being made to brighten up your kitchen, have YOUR electric range installed.

Come in... and see this new model.

Can be purchased on convenient payments of

\$5 DOWN  
\$2.45 monthly

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Cumberland County Power and Light Co.

# The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the  
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR  
Published Monthly by  
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR  
Under Supervision of JEAN DAVIGNON, Frank C. McDonald, Clarence R. Burgess, Charles McCalla, Committee.  
P. O. Box 18, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine. Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Prosperity of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employer and Employee.  
An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

Subscription, One Year \$5.00. Price per Copy, 5 Cents.  
Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1920, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—JEAN DAVIGNON, Bangor.  
Treasurer—RICHARD W. GAGLIN, P. O. Box 107, Bangor.  
Secretary and Legislative Agent—CLARENCE R. BURGESS, Bangor.  
P. O. Box 18, Augusta, Me.

Vice-Presidents  
1st District—Frank C. McDonald, 41 Elm St., Portland.  
2nd District—Charles McCalla, Bangor.  
3rd District—WILLIAM F. GAGLIN, 15 Morton Pl., Augusta.  
4th District—ROBERT D. GAGLIN, 15 Morton Pl., Augusta.  
5th District—BENJAMIN J. DORNEY, Bangor.

APRIL, 1936

## Would a Labor Party Prove Helpful?

Are the Workers of This Country Sufficiently Interested and Prepared Financially to Successfully Carry Out a Party of Their Own?

It is not so many years ago, only a short time before he died, that Samuel Gompers declared himself as unalterably opposed to the formation of a Labor Party.

According to Mr. Gompers, the several attempts made by organized Labor in the past half-century to carry on a political party of its own, or line up with other groups, had caused severe setbacks to the Labor movement, from which it took years to recover.

Belief entertained that times have changed considerably during the past decade, and that workers now feel altogether different from a political point of view, we are inclined to question.

The writer well recalls the belief expressed by leaders who were most enthusiastic for a Labor Party a quarter of a century ago, and finds little change in sentiment today, except possibly by large groups of workers employed in mass production industries, whose leaders feel that organized Labor will never come into its own until it declares for independence on the political as well as economic field.

Those who favor a Labor Party argue the non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L. has served its purpose, and that changing times—due to drastic changes in production—necessitate direct action to enable Labor to overcome the tremendous power and influence controlled by organized industry.

Adherents of the A. F. of L. policy, however, contend the rank and file of working people are not only still too greatly tied to party lines to become seriously interested in a third party, but that the task is a colossal one—that it would cost a tremendous amount of money, and that the risk of losing what ground has been gained through the non-partisan policy is such that the progress of Labor would be greatly retarded as a result.

It is argued that, unlike England, France and other European countries where the native language is spoken by everyone, and where all are conversant with the ways and customs of the government, a Labor Party can be more effective than in this country, with its 35 different nationalities, many of whom do not speak the language of the country, and who are comparatively ignorant of the possibilities of success under our present form of government.

It is contended that under our present system, working people have it in their power to control the municipal, State and Federal governments. Why, then, go to the trouble and expense of forming an independent political party, when the workers—if they will use their voting power—are able to do this?

It may be true that, if charged with the responsibility of sponsoring an independent political party, greater activities may result in increased interest, and that in time great numbers of working people will be induced to become part of the political movement.

It must be remembered, however, that most interested in an independent political movement are people who are not to be classed as working people. They include persons in all walks of life, and while well intentioned, their ideas often clash with those of the workers, and hence the possibility of discord, with resulting failure.

Men and women who have never had to suffer the trials of arduous labor in factory, shop, mine, on construction work or road building, or at any occupation where long and tedious hours at starvation wages brought them bare existence, do not

think along the same lines as do working people. They are a fine lot of citizens, and seem bent on doing what they can toward alleviating the conditions of workers, but their general training and occupations—whether it be professional, business or clerical—is such as to make it difficult for them to thoroughly understand the aims, objects and aspirations of those whose entire lives have been spent in producing.

The late Mr. Gompers once said that while Labor greatly appreciates the sympathy and kindly feeling expressed by these good friends, Labor must be left to work out its destinies in its own way.

The question is a serious one and must be given deep consideration by all who are called upon to make a decision when the question is put before them for action, which may be very soon, as will be the case in Massachusetts, where a referendum is to be taken on May 29th.

One must weigh the question from all angles, and give paramount consideration as to whether or not Labor will benefit by the adoption of a political party of its own. Think it over!

## WHY NOT REAL FLOOD CONTROL?

Disastrous floods in the eastern States have again focused public attention on flood prevention and control.

A business publication, citing Mississippi floods from the time of De Sota to the present, asks why are great floods still possible after centuries of experience? The question is heard after every big flood.

There is only one answer to the question. The people of the United States have not gone about the business of flood control and prevention on a scale sufficiently large. Army engineers say floods can be curbed, if not entirely prevented. Yet the nation, despite large sums of money on attempts to harness the Mississippi and other rivers, has tackled the flood problem in a half-hearted manner which has not done away with the flood danger.

Here is a national task that will give work to the unemployed for years to come and that will be of incalculable benefit as long as the nation endures. There is the money, the equipment, the ability and intelligence to successfully solve the problem. Nothing seems lacking but the will.

## Knox Is For Balancing the Budget

How Can This Be Done With the Government Spending Billions in Providing Flood, Clothing and Housing for 10,000,000 Unemployed and Their Dependents? Aspirant for Presidency's Line Is Just "Old Stuff"

While Editor Knox, Governor Landon and Senator Borah, candidates for the Republican nomination for President, and former President Hoover, Alice Roosevelt Longworth and highly paid propagandists are lambasting President Roosevelt and the New Deal, comes the news that the textile industry which was "in the dumps" in 1932, not only showed a 100 per cent increase in 1935 over the production of that year, but a 20 per cent increase over 1934.

According to "The Rayon Organon," published by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., the total production of textiles in 1932 amounted to \$474,500,000; in 1934, the total had risen to \$819,500,000; and in 1935, it amounted to \$989,400,000, or \$169,900,000 over 1934, and was more than double the total production in 1932.

We've heard a lot about increased production of automobiles, steel, leather and shoes and other major industries through government statistics, but not until now has there been much said regarding textiles, which according to this authentic source has made as good, if not a better record than other industries, as it brings production on a greater basis than at any time since 1929.

How these would-be aspirants for the Presidency and propagandists expect to make the great masses of working people believe their fairy tales against the New Deal in the face of such progress as is being made, is something that causes fair-minded people to wonder if their talk isn't all ballyhoo and uttered for no other than selfish and political purposes?

How, for instance, is it possible to balance the Federal budget when 12,500,000 unemployed and their dependents must be fed, clothed and housed?

Colonel Knox, in his recent radio address in Chicago, declared the problem of taking care of the unemployed should be performed by communities.

Does the Colonel recall conditions existing in his own city a few years ago, when it became necessary to borrow millions from the Government with which to pay Chicago school teachers and other city employees, some of whom had not received any salaries for more than a year?

It was evident from his talk that, if elected, he would recommend the stoppage

of the vast amount of money now expended for relief. If so, this would mean that the citizens of Maine would be taxed extra millions yearly for taking care of those who, with WPA, PWA and other New Deal plans discontinued, would be placed at the mercy of Welfare Departments for support.

It is claimed the work this local unemployed army is doing is unnecessary. The G. O. P. spellbinders and Liberty Leaguers claim this is a colossal waste of the people's money; but fail to offer any remedy, except possibly they are of the opinion local authorities would and treating the distribution of funds, "lay hands", would, tell them to go and find a job.

"Kill the New Deal at any cost," seems to be the argument advanced by its opponents. The fact that the textile and other industries have almost reached peak production, is given no consideration. They aver this is a natural growth and would have come without the New Deal.

What a nonsensical monstrosity this aggregation is attempting to put over in their desperate efforts to fool the electorate. Will they succeed? Not if we can judge by the sentiment expressed by the large number of working people it is our pleasure to come in contact with.

## Textile Manufacturers and the Ellenbogen Bill

Opportunity Offered for Stabilizing Industry Meets Opposition From Many Who Had Hoped This Could Be Accomplished.

In drafting the Ellenbogen bill, or that which is known as the National Textile Act, hopes had been entertained that this would meet with favor from a goodly number of large textile manufacturers who, on various occasions, expressed hope that something would occur to stabilize the industry.

Among these manufacturers were some whose complaints were directed against competitors, who not only disregarded all rules concerning production, sales and distribution, but who are unscrupulous as regards wages and general working conditions of their employees.

Except during the World War period, when prices were stabilized, when help was scarce, and when orders came faster than they could be filled, the industry from time immemorial has been in a demoralized state.

Although affiliated with a national organization, little was accomplished through this to stabilize the industry. Attempts to do so failed because that portion of the membership regarded as chisellers were opposed to the adoption of measures which interfered with their methods of production, sales and distribution.

A manufacturer who is friendly to labor unions, told the writer some time ago that he felt certain leading New England manufacturers were ready to cooperate if plans formulated by the union could be made acceptable. He favored fair minimum wages, regulation of machine load, and other fair working conditions. "It was prior to the general strike in the industry, when a comprehensive schedule which was not only submitted to all manufacturers but to members of the executive board of their national organization."

Except for a few manufacturers who commended the plan, and expressed willingness to go along with the union, it was ignored by the majority, and declared impracticable by the National Association.

The general strike followed, and while this resulted in unionizing a goodly number of mills, and which made possible better wages and improved working conditions, it did not accomplish all that had been anticipated—namely, that of bringing about complete unionization with consequent stabilization of the industry.

A great opportunity was lost when these manufacturers who favored co-operation with the unions did not combine and enforce their national association to take favorable action. It was a golden moment for the future of the industry, but unfortunately, and what is thought to have been fear of offending manufacturers in industries, who for the most part are dead-set against dealing collectively with unions, they failed to grasp the importance of this cooperative spirit manifested by the union to stabilize the industry.

And now, another opportunity is offered. This time, through the passage of the National Textile Act. There is nothing drastic in this measure that calls for opposition, except from those who are decidedly opposed to any proposition emanating from trade unions. Its main purpose is to stabilize the industry through governmental authority. Its adoption would mean the establishment of minimum wages scales that would compel every manufacturer to observe. It would do just what legitimate manufacturers have been hoping for these many years—that of bring-

ing chiselers in the industry to their knees.

Through the NRA and the general strike, a good start was made—but more is needed as there still remains a sufficient number of "scabs" in the industry to cause legitimate manufacturers to suffer fierce head-on blows.

In a recent talk with a manufacturer, a suggestion that owners gather and discuss the Ellenbogen bill, was favorably received. We suggest this again. It is just what they have been seeking as a means for stabilizing the industry, and who knows but that such a conference might bring about good results.

## Unfair Practices Gabore in Business

Recent Report by Federal Trade Commission Shows All Kinds of Tricks Performed Places Ugly Concerns in "Racket" Class—Low Pay and Long Hours Not Considered as Unfair Trade Practices.

One of the major functions of the Federal Trade Commission is to prevent business concerns from using "unfair practices" in the competitive field—practices which not only make it difficult for legitimate business to carry on but also defraud consumers.

A part of a recent week's schedule of cases heard by the Commission illustrates the various types of business rackets which come before it.

A silk company was charged with "unfair competition in the use of a lottery scheme." A dispensary supply company was required to answer to the complaint of "unfair competition in the sale of a medicinal preparation for treating 'overweight'."

Misleading representation of the use of the word "university" was charged in a complaint against a business university. A publishing company was charged with "unfair competition in the sale of an encyclopedia. A wholesale confectionery association was charged with "conspiracy to fix prices and obstruct competition in the candy trade."

A china company was charged with "unfair competition in the sale of chinaware and other pottery." And, finally, a building material dealers' alliance was charged with forming a combination to compel distributors of building materials through "recognized" dealers affiliated with the alliance, and "fixing and establishing by agreement schedules of uniform prices for the sale of building materials and builders' supplies," which is held to be in violation of the Trade Commission Act.

Up to date, the Commission has not considered long hours and low wages as unfair trade practices. Such a rule has the endorsement of the Council for Industrial Progress, headed by Major George L. Berry, Industrial Coordinator. The Council recommends listing as unfair practices the "employment of workers in excess of the average hours of work prevailing in the industry or hourly wages substantially less than similar types of employment paid in such industry."

## Rendering Service All Important to Business

Edward Filene Says Less Fear of Competition and More Cooperation Will Bring About Better Production With Consequent Increased Employment.

If anybody fears the big bad wolf of unbridled competition, as between co-operatives and business, that person is not Edward A. Filene, noted merchant and economist. In an address before the International Association of Sales Executives, at New York, Mr. Filene recommended that co-operators, on their own initiative, may co-operate with business to hasten prosperity. This will come about by bringing about more production, more employment and, consequently, a bigger market.

Satisfying the customer, was the keynote of success in this direction, he said. The consumer must be served, and served more and more effectively. On the other hand, co-operatives, themselves, are under the same obligation to render ever increasingly efficient service to the buying public.

Mr. Filene advised less worry about competition and more application towards personal service. He told of the early and unfounded apprehensions of the banks, which had at first both feared and opposed credit unions. Experience showed the folly of this fear. Today, banks and credit unions cooperate cordially. Moreover, a better understanding of the plain rules of credit do much to ease out political schemes of shaping wealth without earning it and by confiscating capital by means of which alone industry can function.

"Banish fear, hold fast to courage, and render service," was the pathway to business revival, said the speaker.

## A Big Banker Sees the Light

Russell C. Leffingwell, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during the World War, is a member of the House of Representatives. But he is not a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House of Representatives.

In an address before the Academy of Political Science in New York, Leffingwell approved the action of the Roosevelt administration in taking the country off the gold standard. Induced "government aid on a vast scale," made light of the fact that Uncle Sam's budget could be balanced under existing conditions.

A private business man may, if unrestrained by motives of kindness and good will and spiritual obligations, hire and fire as he pleases, raise prices and reduce expenses, curtail his business or wind it up, if it runs at a loss," said Leffingwell.

"Government cannot do that. Government cannot keep itself going and keep its people, too. Government can balance its budget only by enriching its people, not by impoverishing them."

The government cannot balance its budget by deficit. It cannot extract blood from a stone nor gain revenues by doing what the national economy."

Needless to say, organized labor agrees with Mr. Leffingwell. As organized labor has so often said: "Worry about the budget will disappear when the people of this country are back to work and earning adequate incomes—and not before."

## Straight Talk From "Farmer Jones" on the Washington Conference

The Rural Worker

The recent conference of farm labor representatives held at Washington was a turning point in the history of agricultural labor.

The great struggle of our country's food workers has been a long one. They have been the backbone of the United States.

Nothing that government representatives said was of any positive help. Agricultural workers realized that not only were they being deceived, but they were being deceived through their unions, could bring about better conditions.

Old legislators realize that those who, with their families, constitute the backbone of this country, they think of them when the Wagner Labor Dispute Bill and Social Security Act were drafted.

Perhaps they were looked upon as just too much "dynamic" politically. They were not. They were the backbone of the government from remembering millions of men, women and children, in "no man's land."

It is these who represent one-sixth of the country's population and make their voices heard, that government can't forget them. That is an absolute reality. It is a reality that farm labor delegates in Washington.

## "Get Another Job" Is An Old Gag!

(The Cleveland Citizen)

Roger W. Babson, chief business adviser for the government, says as follows in a report:

"Displaced workers who sit around waiting for a chance to get back are puffing on the dead ashes of their former careers. My sincerest advice to such displaced workers is to forget their old jobs and go after a new one. Of course, for every occupation which machinery destroys, new opportunities should be created in the long run."

The old gag—"get another job." It is a gag that has been used for years. It is a gag that has been used for years. It is a gag that has been used for years.

Judge Hayes held, after a full day of hearing, that the union was not to be restrained. He held that the union was not to be restrained. He held that the union was not to be restrained.

## No. Carolina Judge Restrains Labor Relations Board

Greensboro, N. C., Apr. 13 (APL). Judge Johnson J. Hayes, in the United States District Court here, issued a temporary injunction restraining the National Labor Relations Board from holding a hearing at Concord, N. C., on the charge that the Cannon Mills had discriminated against 24 former employees because of their union affiliation. The complaint was filed by Local Union 10 of the United Textile Workers of America.

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## Labor Foes Have Same Contributors

Data in the possession of the U. S. Senate Labor Committee reveal that several of the groups most emphatic in their opposition to labor and pro-business legislation have the same contributors during the last three years have gotten their financial support from an identical group of large contributors.

Investigators said this was revealed by an extended examination of the financial sources of 20 or 25 prominent business organizations, among them the American Liberty League, the Sentinels of the Republic, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the National Industrial Council. These organizations have been especially violent in their attacks on constructive legislation as the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Guetley Cool Stabilization Bill and the National Labor Relations Act.





**POLITICS AND CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL  
AND STATE OFFICES WARMLY DISCUSSED AT  
REGULAR MEETING OF TEXTILE COUNCIL**

## NOT MANY MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS CAN BOAST OF HAVING CARRIED PAID-UP UNION CARD FOR 53 YEARS

**Started Local Union**

Prominently identified with Mr. Healy in securing a charter from the national union, were Patrick Hayes, Dennis J. Driscoll, Abe Epstein, A. Creswell, Tom Costello, Frank Deino, Michael Hayes, Dan McCarthy, Farrell McGuire, John Hayes, Thomas O. Connell, F. M. Mulvey, James O. Hayes and C. W. Hayes. Names of the above, all now living except the last four, appear on the charter, and were all active until the local disbanded when the Griffin and Hyland shops went out of business.

Mr. Healy refers with much plea-

**OF TRADE  
OF HAVING CARRIED  
CARD FOR 53 YEARS!**

The Late Terrance V. Powderly, K. of L. Master Workman in the 50's

Mr. Healy lives with his wife at 2 Ivernia Road. They have two sons, Harry J., who is a mechanic at the street railway car barns and Edward R. of Fitchburg, a machinist employed

Harry Potter, president of the company, states that the response to this merchandising event has been greatly encouraging since its inauguration, and expects that more families in the trading area will take advantage of the many benefits and special opportunities it provides before the end of the month.

The management is especially pleased with the patronage received at Potter's furniture stores from working men and their families, who are considered among its most valued customers.

**ADVERTISE**  
your merchandise  
and it will sell!

# on Furniture Co.

*Always At The*  
**ATHERTON**  
**STORE**

**Good furniture priced at low price levels.**

**Honest advertising and honest merchandising--cheerful credit.**

You'll like trading at Ather-  
ton's.

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**n Furniture Co.**  
STATE OF MAINE STORES  
ON — PORTLAND — WATERVILLE



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